

IABOR CIARRON

LEADING ARTICLES—July 12, 1918.

GOOD NEWS FROM PARIS.

NEW YORK HEALTH INSURANCE LAW.
WHY SCHOOL SYSTEM NEEDS CHANGE.
CRIMINAL ACTION OF PROFITEERS.
LOYALTY AND TREACHERY.

SANTEANTERS - PARTO



PERRIN AND OTHER

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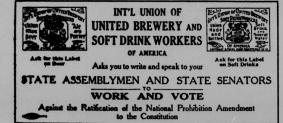
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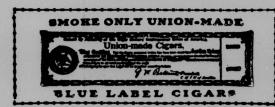


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The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council:::

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the California State Federation of Labor

VOL. XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918

No. 23

CRIMINAL ACTION OF PROFITEERS.

In a sensational report submitted to the President of the Senate the Federal Trade Commission charged that unfair and extortionate profits were being made by many of the great industries vital to the Nation's war program, and recommended that Congress take steps to right the situation, as far as possible, by imposing heavy war excess profits taxes. The commission, in taking the latter position, stated that all of its findings supported the utterances of President Wilson, who in his address to Congress on May 27th said:

"The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now, and the information in regard to it is available and indisputable."

In backing up this assertion by the President, the Trade Commission, in its report, says:

"The commission has reason to know that profiteering exists. Much of it is due to advantages taken of the necessities of the times, as evidenced in the war pressure for heavy production. Some of it is attributable to inordinate greed and barefaced fraud."

The report declares unprecedented profits as shown in a survey of the packing industry. In this connection it is said:

"Five meat packers, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies, have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching out for like domination in other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law.

"Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1915-1916-1917, \$140,000,000. However delicate a definition is framed for 'profiteering' these packers have preyed upon the people unconscionably."

Armour & Co., it is pointed out, raised its \$20,000,000 capital stock to \$100,000,000 in 1916 without receiving a dollar of cash.

Armour & Company's profits on its subsidiary leather business are shown by two checks to J. Ogden Armour—one for \$915,787, the other for \$202,145.62—representing dividends on his investments in leather companies.

Illustrating again the profits of the packers, the report shows that while their business increased only 150 per cent in the "war time" period, their profits increased to 400 per cent, or two and one-half times the sales.

In its investigation of the zinc industry the commission found that officers of the American Metal Company, Limited, of New York, probably take the prize for high salaries. Following are the salaries and "extras" paid the leading officials of that corporation:

B. Hochschild, chairman, board of directors, \$179,663.36. C. M. Loeb, president, \$364,326.73. Otto Sussman, vice-president, \$221,596.04. J. Loeb, vice-president, \$147,930.39. Sol Roos, manager, St. Louis office, \$148,530.69. M. Schott, manager, Denver office, \$136,553.12.

These salaries and "extras," aggregating more than \$1,000,000, were charged to the "expense account," the report states.

The report also takes a whack at certain features of the Government's price-fixing policies. With regard to steel, it says that while the market was "prevented from running away" by price fixing, still the stronger factors in the industry were enriched by profits which are without precedent,

The net income of the United States Steel Corporation in 1912 was \$77,075,217, while in 1917 it reached the unheard-of figures of \$478,204,343.

The same is true, the report says, with regard to the flour trade. For the years 1913-14-15 and '16, the millers earned 12 per cent on their investment as compared to 38 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1917.

It is a noticeable fact that all the firms charged by the Federal Trade Commission as being excessive profiteers are and have been bitterly opposed to trade unions and collective bargaining.

MOONEY DAY TO BE OBSERVED. By Ed Gammons.

Every large center in the nation has signified its intention of holding a demonstration of protest on Mooney day, Sunday, July 28th. The New York committee has just wired San Francisco that the Honorable Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York, will be the principal speaker there.

Washington, D. C., Central Council has secured the services of the Honorable W. Bourke Cochran. The demonstration will be held in the Belasco Theatre.

Other cities which have already arranged for meetings are: Boston; Lowell, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Toledo, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pa.; Pittsburg, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Butte, Mont.; Lafayette, Ind.; Oakland, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Columbus, Ohio, and Seattle, Wash.

Samuel Gompers has signified his intention of speaking at the New York meeting unless important war work interferes.

Final arrangements are in progress for the local demonstration. The engagement of John H. Walker, of the Federal Mediation Board, has ensured the success of the meeting. His nation-wide reputation as an orator is bound to attract a record attendance. It is to be hoped that every union man and woman in San Francisco will be in Dreamland Rink on Sunday, July 28th. If they don't attend, they will miss a treat.

The national conventions of the American Federation of Teachers and the National Brotherhood of Potters have joined in the demand for a new trial for Mooney and forwarded resolutions on the subject to both Governor Stephens and President Wilson.

The Mooney appeal will be decided by the State Supreme Court on or about July 22nd, just two years from the date of the crime.

INCREASE OF \$1 PER DAY.

After the Butte, Mont., members of the Electrical Workers' Union had been on strike for a week, a Government mediator was called on to smooth over the trouble. After hearing both sides he determined to award the strikers an increase of \$1 a day, making the wages \$8 for eight hours. Overtime work is to be paid at the rate of price and one-half.

WAITERS END STRIKE.

The strike of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union of Cincinnati, which has been on since April 1st, has been brought to an end, the strikers being granted an increase in wages with one day off each week, which was practically all that was demanded by the men when they went out.

GOOD NEWS FROM PARIS.

Here is an answer to those critics who said the American Federation of Labor Mission in France was duped and accomplished nothing and was "no account nohow."

Fifteen French Socialist deputies signed an address to the Americans, supporting the position that there must be no conference or conversation with the Germans. More could not be reached on that day, but forty deputies signed an address to Branting on the following day, containing the same declaration of purpose. Three additional names, including that of Jules Guesde, must be added to this list—a total of forty-three French Socialist deputies who support the position put forth by the Mission in France, as in Great Britain.

For working purposes the out-and-out loyalists have a majority. Opposed to this is a minority of 31, led by Jean Longuet, four deputies who are called Kienthalians, and fifteen Centralists, or Wobblers, as some call them. Thus there is an ill-assorted coalition of 55—ill-assorted because their views are divergent and their theories discordant.

The 43 are united in loyalty and a firm purpose to go on with the war without compromise and without palaver with German emissaries and have recently formed themselves into a working parliamentary group to support that position.

There are signs, too, that the Longuet group is weakening and that the new ardently pro-war-to-a-finish group, led now by Albert Thomas, and numbering the veteran Guesde and Alexandre Varenne in its membership, will gain in strength as the days pass.

"The immediate, concrete result of the Mission's visit to France," says Caspar Whitney, in a lengthy article to the New York "Tribune" dated May 25th and published June 27th, "was the division in the majority Socialist group and the indorsement by 40 of the 100 Socialist parliament members, as already referred to, of the Mission's platform."

It is evident that there is a better understanding of America's purpose and America's labor position in helping to bring that purpose to realization, because of the visit of the American trade union mission to France.

WITH MORRIS HILLQUIT AT BAT.

When Victor Berger ran for the United States Senate in Wisconsin his socialistic platform demanded that the American troops be brought from France.

The New York Socialist party has just adopted a platform. It doesn't demand what Berger demanded. It sidesteps the war—treats it as if it didn't exist.

New York Socialists had before them majority and minority committee reports for a plank on "internationalism," that myth of Socialist fiction, and laid both on the table.

Morris Hillquit is reported as having got peeved and pained when the war issue was brought before the convention and "for good and sufficient reasons" he moved to inter the whole question.

This evasion is just about as bad as straightout condemnation, aside from the fact that it shows poor team-work between the high priests of the discredited Socialist party organization.

The Socialist party long since lost whatever claim it had on intellectually honest persons. In its blundering it is rapidly making bad matters worse.

NEW YORK HEALTH INSURANCE BILL.

The movement for state health insurance has assumed concrete form in the State of New York, where the State Federation of Labor has endorsed a bill now before the state legislature providing for a compulsory system of health insurance for employees and dependent members of their families. The measure was drafted by a special committee on health appointed at the convention of the State Federation of Labor in 1916, and is the result of more than a year's work by this committee.

The following are some of the more important provisions:

Funds are to be maintained by contributions made in equal proportions by employers and employees, the State bearing only the burden of administrative expenses. These funds are of three classes-local, trade and establishment; local and trade funds being corporations, controlled by boards of directors, while establishment funds are, as their name indicates, funds connected only with the individual establishments and supported by the employer and employees interested. Each fund is to contribute to a guaranty deposit, to be in the custody of the State Treasurer, and to be available, in the discretion of the industrial commission, in cases of epidemic, catastrophe, or other unusual conditions.

Contributions to the funds are to be of an amount sufficient to cover the benefits contemplated by the act, and are to be made by the employer direct for himself and on behalf of his workmen, payments of the latter class being deducted from their wages. Employees who receive less than \$5 per week are exempt from making contributions, the employer in such cases bearing the whole expense. Where wages are more than \$5 but less than \$9 per week, the employer pays three-fourths of the expense and the employee one-fourth, while employees receiving \$9 or more per week bear one-half the expense of the benefits.

Benefits consisting of medical, surgical and nursing attendance and treatment and supplies for the insured workman and the dependent members of his family, including hospital or sanatorium treatment, where necessary; dental treatment for insured persons in so far as necessary extraction and filling of teeth are concerned, with additional work if the funds are sufficient; a cash sick benefit to insured persons, and a cash benefit to dependent members of an insured person's family while he is in hospital or sanatorium; medical, surgical and obstetrical aid and cash maternity benefits for insured women, and medical, surgical and obstetrical aid for the wives of insured workmen; and a funeral benefit for insured persons, similar benefits for members of the family if the funds permit. Medical, surgical and nursing care are limited to twenty-six weeks of disability in any one year, and may not be furnished for a longer period on account of the same case of disability. Cash benefits begin with the fourth day of disability, weekly payments being made equal to two-thirds of the insured person's earnings, but not more than \$8 per week nor less than \$5, unless such earnings are under \$5 per week, when the cash benefit is to equal the full weekly earnings. Such cash benefits are limited to twenty-six weekly payments in any one year, or for the same case of disability, but this may be extended to not more than fifty-two weeks if the fund is found adequate. Maternity benefits are limited to eight weeks and are at the same rate as the sick benefits. Funeral benefits are limited to \$100.

Administration and supervision is in the hands of the State Industrial Commission, which is to divide the State into districts. Local and trade funds will be supervised by boards of seven members, employers to be represented by three and the employees by three, these jointly to select the seventh member. The boards appoint all officers and employees of the fund, fix the salaries, and make contracts with legally qualified physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses, hospitals, etc., for services in connection with the activities of the fund.

Every employee automatically becomes a member of the trade fund of the industry or trade in which he is employed, if such is in existence in his district. Membership is without regard to physical condition of the workman. Excepted from these membership conditions are those who are working in an "establishment" maintaining its own fund.

Persons employed for brief periods are members, each employer making his proper contributions and deductions, but the problem of the casual employee is not solved by the act, "employees whose employment is not in the usual course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of the employer" being excepted from the provisions of the act. Provision is made for periods of unemployment by giving a sort of paid-up insurance of one week for each four weeks of contribution, after which the workman may continue his insurance by paying the full cost—that is, a contribution equal to the contribution of both an employer and the employee. No person can receive benefits until after three months' membership or contribution to the fund.

A former bill was objectionable to the State Federation of Labor because it was drafted so as to make fraternal organizations, of which a considerable number of wage earners are members, a part of the administration of a sickness insurance system. It also limited the aggregate benefits payable from the State fund and any fraternal or union fund to an amount not exceeding the wages of the beneficiary. This limitation is not in the present bill.

REPORT MISLEADING.

Delegates from the Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees' Union reported to the Labor Council last Friday night that the press dispatches that stated that Congress had agreed upon the annual appropriation bill which provided for an increase in pay of \$120 per year for these workers were very misleading because the bill had been so manipulated that the increase amounted to but \$2.50 per month or \$30 per year. They also stated that the amount of work had been greatly increased and that the overtime arrangement was not at all satisfactory because the workers are not compensated for the work they do over and above the prescribed working time. The federal government, in many instances, is a very poor employer.



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Grand Concert Games

BENEFIT Gate Prizes RELIEF FUND Admission 25c

Dancing 10 a.m. to 7p.m.

WHY SCHOOL SYSTEM NEEDS CHANGE. By Public Education Society.

Signatures are being solicited to a petition for the submission to a vote of the people of a proposed charter amendment intended to bring about a reform in the city's school system. The changes suggested in the amendment are the result of an investigation made by Dr. P. P. Claxton, head of the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., assisted by a corps of specially selected men from different cities who came to San Francisco and made a diagnosis of the ailment afflicting the city's educational methods.

Dr. Claxton chose the following men from among the brilliant educators of the country to make the investigation: Wm. M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools at Pittsburg, Pa.; Chas. A. McMurry, Professor of Elementary Education, Nashville, Tenn.; John W. Withers, President of Harris Technical College and Superintendent of Schools at St. Louis, Mo.; J. Stanley Brown, Superintendent of Joliet Township High School, Joliet, Ill.; Henry Turner Bailey, editor of "School Arts Magazine," Boston, Mass.; Wm. Erhart, Director of Music in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pa.

In addition to these, Dr. Claxton was further

assisted by the following persons connected with the Bureau of Education at Washington: Mrs. W. H. Galvin, Fletcher B. Dresslar, Arthur W. Dunn, John L. Randall, Frederick E. Farrington, and W. T. Bowden.

These people came to San Francisco and devoted themselves to an investigation that delved into every phase of school work.

Their report is decidedly worth listening to, inasmuch as they are men and women of national reputation in their respective lines of work. According to their findings, San Francisco has not kept up with the progress made by other municipalities in its school work. While in other directions the city is abreast and ahead of rival communities, so far as the schools are concerned the archaic law of the latter part of the last century is still in force. There is motor-driven apparatus for the fire department, municipal street railway system, a Hetch Hetchy water project, a magnificent new \$3,500,-000 City Hall, but an obsolete school system. And as a result our children are not getting the education they should be having. The fault was found, not with the children, nor with the teachers, but with the system itself; and this fault has been known fairly well for some time past to those more or less closely associated with school affairs. So the Claxton report merely confirmed the public in the belief that its former surmises were well founded.

The system of school administration so strongly criticised by the Survey and others is as follows: San Francisco is a city and county combined. As a county, she has retained the old county form of electing a Superintendent of Schools. As a city, she has a Board of Education of four members, appointed by the Mayor and serving full time, at a salary of three thousand dollars apiece.

The duties of the Board of Education and of the Superintendent of Schools are not clearly defined by law and as a consequence the work of both departments are duplicating and conflicting. There are, therefore, two very grave faults in the system.

First, an absolute lack of co-ordination between the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools; second, a lack of provision in the law for expert supervising for our schools. This lack of co-ordination "or dual control" of the schools has practically blocked all progress. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

The Board at the present time has no control over the Superintendent of Schools, ofttimes the actions of the Board and of the Superintendent of Schools checkmate each other altogether. The Board makes its disposition of teachers independent of the Superintendent, while he goes through the performance of his duties with little or no consultation from the Board.

The other fault, the lack of provision for expert supervision of schools, is just as serious. San Francisco is the only large city in the United States which elects its Superintendent of Schools. It is the only city, too, which does not require some qualification of learning and experience for a position so important as the management of the public schools. This is a condition certainly not in keeping with the ordinary business judgment used by people in their everyday affairs, for the success of any business, or institution depends on unity of policy and expert management. While the President of the United States is combing the country for men expert in the management of the departments they control, San Francisco still throws open the technical position of Superintendent of Schools to any man or woman in the city, provided only he or she is a qualified voter of the city and county.

A serious political feature increases the danger of this lack of expert qualifications. The election by the people of the Superintendent of Schools forces that position into politics. No matter how well intentioned that official may be, he must keep himself before the public if he desires to be elected or re-elected, for he must be sure of getting the required number of votes.

The cure for these ills lies in a form of administration used by every successful organization today. The work of the Board of Education and that of the Superintendent must be rearranged and co-ordinated. There should be a Board of Education definitely responsible for the policies governing the school system and this Board shall select as its manager and chief executive officer the Superintendent of Schools, who shall be equipped with the necessary technical knowledge to manage the school department. This is the plan proposed in the amendment now being circulated in the form of a petition by the Public Education Society of San Francisco. This Society has always been anxious that the schools of San Francisco be placed on the plane demanded by a city of its size and importance. For this reason its members collected by popular subscription the sum of \$8500 needed to bring the foremost educators of the country to look over the schools and report on them. For this reason it is securing the signatures needed to place upon the ballot the amendment to the Charter which will carry into effect the principal recommendations of these experts. The plan proposed has been tried out successfully in many other large cities. It is briefly this:

An unpaid Board of Education of seven members to be appointed, like the present Board, by the Mayor. This Board shall have the power of employing the Superintendent of Schools who must be a trained and experienced educator and who shall be the Board's executive officer and the manager of the school system. The election of the Superintendent is done away with.

This plan will centralize authority, fix responsibility and provide expert supervision of the schools.

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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

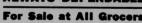
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THE "BIT" IN TRADE. By Charles G. Johnson.

Expediency trade customs adopted and identified with the pioneer period of the West are gradually giving way to the new order of economic standards. It is only of late years that the copper cent has been accepted as a legal unit of our money standard in California, and even today it is limited in its recognition in this respect.

One of the trade customs adopted more generally than any other is the term "one bit," meaning 12½c. This term, so far as indicating a legal unit of our standard coinage system, is a misnomer, and in this era of practical readjustment serves as a discriminating subterfuge rather than any practical good.

A determined force demanding practical economic adjustment has forced the common employment of the penny in the West, and farseeing merchants recognize the advantage of pricing their commodities in the regular subdivisions of our coinage standard.

The adoption of the "bit" discriminates against the purchasing public and influences in a large measure against the principle of economic con-

A merchant will offer berries at 15c per basket or two baskets for "two bits." A person by reason of circumstances who can only purchase one box is penalized in an amount of 21/2c in excess of the advertised and standard value of the berry box.

The same rule applies in the sale of hundreds of varieties. The custom has served its pur-

today in the sale of commodities may be regarded as a penurious petty graft.

Commercial standardization of both quantity and quality is recognized as the most necessary force in practical economy. The uniform application of such necessary standards are in a measure defeated by a diversion from our standard of coinage on which the value of both quality and quantity is dependent.

Any merchant offering any commodity of known quantities at two for "two bits" should sell one at 13c, which would at once effect a reduction in the cost of the commodity to the consumer of approximately 15 per cent.

The housewife and the purchasing public in general should take a firm stand against this erroneous custom and should not feel that they were parsimonious in their demands.

The abolishment of the "bit" as a term in our commercial exchange will relegate to obscurity a custom which will reflect credit on the merchants of our State.

RECRUITING STRIKEBREAKERS.

The Los Angeles street car company is advertising in Seattle for motormen and conductors to work in Los Angeles to take the places of street carmen threatening to strike. The strikebreakers are offered five dollars a day, board, lodging, and round-trip transportation, and guaranteed thirty days' employment whether required to work or not.

The union label enlists the unions, their members and friends in the combined interests of pose and should be eliminated. Its employment the fair employer and his employees.

ORPHEUM.

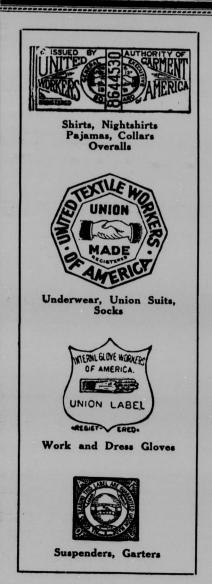
Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who is scoring the greatest triumph in the annals of vaudeville, will present for the second and final week of her engagement at the Orpheum which begins next Sunday matinee the last act of Dumas' celebrated drama "La Dame aux Camelias" (Camille), in which she will appear as Marguerite Gautier, a character which she has made essentially her own and which is on record as the most exquisite display of pathos the stage has ever known. A great new vaudeville show will also be presented. Mayo and Lynn will indulge in a racy conversation which is replete with wit and humor and enables them to present an original form of comedy which is highly diverting. Lili Petschinkoff, the world famous violinist, will be heard in a delightful program. The violin is an instrument susceptible to the emotions and Madame Petschinkoff captures her audience not only by the felicity of expression but by a warm appeal as well. Ruth Budd, who is called "The Girl with the Smile" because she is never without one, is somewhat of a surprise. She performs the most hazardous aerial feats in the most becoming and stylish costumes. Brodean and Silvermoon, a man and a dog, contrive to introduce one of the most appealing acts in vaudeville. Marion Weeks, the dainty little American coloratura soprano, will be heard in new numbers. Eddie Carr and his company will repeat their comedy hit "The Office Boy," and Bensee and Baird will be heard in new songs. The Allied Nations Official War Films will bring to a close the greatest program ever presented in vaudeville

WE SELL

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SHIRTS

NIGHTSHIRTS PAJAMAS



COME BUY! DON'T GO BY ==THE LABEL MAN== There's a label on his shirt and belt, a label on his hose, A label on his traveling bag, and on his working clothes: There's a label on his new cuff links, a label on A label on his overalls, on every suit he buys. Garters he wears are union made, armbands, too, he's got, And when it comes to underwear, you'll find there's one on that; And when he goes to bed at night, he lies with mind at rest, Because his nightie's union made, he's found they are the best. Pajamas bear the label, too, for he would buy no other.

His gloves are made for union hands, he learned

His collar-button's union made, and so are all his

His custom to our union store is sure worth many

This man is "Nuts" some men may say, "Not so," say Labor's friends,

As always now, his union wage for union goods he spends. —"Retail Clerks' Advocate."

EAGLESON & CO.

that from his mother.

collars,

dollars.

UNDERWEAR SOCKS **GARTERS** SUSPENDERS **NECKWEAR** COLLARS **COLLAR BUTTONS CUFF LINKS ARMBANDS GLOVES BAGS SUITCASES** WAITERS' GOODS **COOKS' SUPPLIES** BARBERS' COATS

SINGED CATS.

Some months ago the parents, wives, brothers and sisters of our gallant men at the front had their worries and anxieties added to and made more poignant by widely circulated charges to the effect that drunkenness and other vices were destroying these same brave men and reflecting grievously upon our country's good name.

Both General Pershing and Admiral Sims, in supreme command, respectively, of our land and naval forces abroad, denied the charges in particular and in general. The storm of indignation that followed arose to such heights that press and public demanded these shocking accusations be substantiated or withdrawn and public apology made.

Were they substantiated? No! Were they withdrawn and public apology made? Again the answer is no. Their authors, the committee on temperance and public morals of a national church organization, insisted, although badly singed, upon their ability to prove their case, and would do so presently by making a "first-hand" investigation at the front.

Whether this committee of clergymen attempted any such investigation we do not presume to know. Nor do we know whether it directly inspired the investigation said recently to have been made by commissioners appointed by the Anti-Saloon League; but we do know that one of the League's main props is the church organization in question.

These investigators returned a few days ago, according to the New York "Sun," from which we quote:

"'The American military and naval forces in Europe,' says the report, 'are a splendid body of men. Taking them as a whole, they are so clean, so sober and so efficient that they bring a feeling of pride to every American who sees them and knows the record they are making.'"

Little interest, however, will the public take in a vicarious confession so long delayed. Sufficient for it were the denials so promptly and vigorously made by General Pershing and Admiral Sims; and sufficient, too, should these have been for the slanderers and for their comrades of the Anti-Saloon League.

What will interest the public is the light the League's investigators unwittingly have turned upon its propaganda here at home. Citizens of an inquiring turn of mind will ask:

If men of widely different racial and individual temperaments, undergoing hardships of the most trying kind, can be so moral and so efficient, though permitted a moderate indulgence in beer and light wines, what then becomes of the Prohibitionists' argument against the general use of these beverages?

Now that facts beyond its control have forced from the League an unwilling admission for such it is, that beer and light wines do not necessarily impair either morals or efficiency, it would seem that the best answer to the Anti-Saloon League is the League itself.

CONVERSION OF LIBERTY BONDS.

Liberty Bonds of the first and second issues and those obtained by converting bonds of the first issue into 4 per cent bonds can be converted into 41/4 per cent Liberty Bonds during the six months' period beginning May 9th and ending November 9, 1918. The new bonds will be dated May 9, 1918. After November 9, 1918, no further right of conversion will attach to the 4 per cent bonds, either the original bonds of the second loan or those obtained by conversion of bonds of the first loan. All of the 41/4 per cent bonds are nonconvertible. Bonds for conversion may be surrendered at any Federal Reserve Bank or at the Treasury Department. Registered bonds must be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for conversion, but such assignment need not be witnessed. On conversion of registered bonds, registered bonds only will be delivered, neither change of ownership nor change into coupon bonds being permitted. Coupon bonds, however, may be converted into registered bonds upon request. Coupon bonds must have the May 15 or June 15, 1918, coupons detached and all subsequent coupons attached. Coupon bonds issued from conversion will have only four interest coupons attached, and later must be exchanged for new bonds with the full number of coupons attached.—U. S. Treasury Department Bulletin.

THE SOLDIER'S CHANCES.

Great as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate, the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the war unscathed, or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows:

Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.

One chance in 500 of losing a limb.

Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the army than in civil life, and has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars, from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets; in this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

For those of our fighting men who do not escape scathless, the Government, under the soldier and sailor insurance law, gives protection to the wounded and their dependents and to the families and dependents of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

TWO MORE UNIONS AFFILIATE.

On the recommendation of the organizing committee, two more unions have been seated in the Labor Council. They are the Paste Makers, which meet the last Saturday evening of each month at 442 Broadway, and the United Leather Workers, No. 72, which meet in the Labor Temple first and third Thursdays.

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Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN..... Editor

Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

"Be workmen still to workmen true,
Amongst ourselves united,
For never but by workmen's hands
Can workmen's wrongs be righted."

It is unfortunate that President Wilson should have a man of the Burleson type in his cabinet. The man is entirely out of harmony with the President and all the other members of the cabinet, and should have, because of this fact, the good grace to resign and make it possible for the President to appoint a man more in sympathy with his policies. Burleson is a constant source of embarrassment because of his old fogy ideas.

Organizations that are now making preparations to defend themselves against attack from the employers after the war emergency is over will have no just ground for complaint if they go down in the whirlwind of competition with which they will be confronted very shortly after the close of the war. To prepare now would be a very simple matter, and without such foresight they are bound to meet disaster in the end. A word to the wise is sufficient.

It is rather amusing to find Senator Johnson stating that the Senate is a mere rubber stamp for the President's legislative program. Because when Johnson was Governor of California he surely made a rubber stamp of the State legislature and he is now only enjoying a slight taste of his own game. We are not criticising Johnson because we believe that members of legislative bodies should have minds of their own, but the experience should be enlightening to him by indicating the feelings of the rubberstamp legislator who is inclined to exercise his own judgment now and then.

A few days ago we saw something that recalled the days when we sold newspapers on the streets and sometimes met the cheapest of men. A big husky fellow walked up to a newsboy and said: "Son, let me see a paper for a second." The boy handed him a paper and he leaned up against the wall of a building and began to look through it leisurely. The boy stood by, constantly getting more nervous because while waiting for the return of his paper he could not prosecute his trade. We formerly had the same experience and can fully appreciate the feelings of the newsboy. A man who is so stingy that he will do a trick of this kind in order to save two cents is too cheap and selfish for any good in the world and he ought to be kicked out of it.

:: Loyalty and Treachery ::

The United States Government, true to the interests in mankind, has just completed the sending over to Europe of more than a million young men, the very cream of our population, to fight the spirit of autocracy out of the world. Many of these brave young men will be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice, to suffer pain and misery in the carrying out of the purpose that prompted the American people in entering this terrible war, yet we have at home men who are determined to fasten upon all the people, so far as they may be able, the very autocratic conditions we are seeking so strenuously to crush out in other parts of the world.

Within the past few weeks a creature bearing the name of Carleton has on several occasions issued proclamations to the American public announcing that he is above the Government and the people of this country, and that he proposes to continue his autocratic domination and mastership over the means of telegraphic communication between the people and to compel the poor, subservient slaves who perform the service for his company to submit uncomplainingly to his dictation. Yes, he has gone even further and coerced weaklings in his employ to commit treachery and become traitors to humanity by sending to governmental officials false messages of their "loyalty to the Western Union Telegraph Company." God be with us! Think of using the word "loyalty" in this connection! Loyalty implies adherence to duty, and if these cringing creatures, these browbeaten, intimidated serfs, owe a duty anywhere, that duty is to humanity, and humanity demands that the greatest degree of liberty compatible with justice shall be accorded to the individual, yet these employees have been induced, through fear of losing their positions, to betray their fellow-workers and become absolute traitors to human kind. They have cravenly endorsed and approved the spirit of absolutism that the brave soldiers of the allied nations are at the present moment suffering and bleeding and dying to drive out of the scheme of the world's affairs. And they are doing it with a hypocritical claim of "loyalty." Loyalty to a despotic, greedy, soulless corporation that would burn the entire human race to get the grease to sell for profit.

How creatures that have been trained to walk upright as men can perform such service against their own kind and in favor of those whom they know, if they have even a thimbleful of brains, stand for everything that is harmful to society, hurtful to themselves in the long run, and dangerous to the progress of the human race, and still look decent men in the face is an enigma to us.

If men guilty of such treachery to their fellow-beings can be said to be loyal to anything, then Judas was loyal to Christ and Benedict Arnold was an American patriot of the highest order. It is too much to hope that the world will ever be able to entirely rid itself of such characters, because so long as there is gold in the world there is likely to be creatures who will stoop low enough to sell themselves for it, but it is the duty, and ought to be the solemn purpose, of every honest human being to make these despicable wretches as scarce as possible in order that the balance of society may progress and prosper. There is not a single praiseworthy element in such individuals. They can not be trusted even by their purchasers, because only a higher bid is needed to swing the pendulum the other way and induce them to betray the former contributor. They ought to be isolated, ostracized and made to feel their true position—that of unfitness to mingle and associate with respectable human beings.

There is nothing in the world so detestable, so low and so unbearable as a traitor, and to have that splendid word "loyalty" desecrated by being used by such creatures is, to say the least, tormenting.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Reports are current to the effect that sharpers are endeavoring to induce holders of Liberty Bonds to exchange them for securities in corporations bearing a much higher rate of interest. They are said to present very plausible arguments, but Liberty Bond holders should remember that the Government is back of these bonds and that they are the best investment in the world, while the paper they exchange them for may be absolutely worthless. Keep your Liberty Bonds and be sure of your money.

The kaiser and his lieutenants are still busy trying to make a joke of the American army, but the joke will be on them when the Americans go after them in earnest, and as the Hohenzollern monarch spends the declining years of his life in exile in some lonely quarter of the globe he can reflect seriously upon the folly of his conduct during the period we are now passing through, and without any great effort at listening he will be able to hear distinctly the jubilant shouts of a triumphant American army.

So far more than 3,000,000,000 Government checks have been sent out by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, most of which were for allotments and allowances to the families and dependents of the enlisted men in the Army and Navy. The total disbursements of the bureau up to June 10th were more than \$98,000,000, of which \$97,000,000 was for allotments and allowances. More than 850,000 checks a month are sent out, approximately 35,000 being mailed out every day. The first checks for the June allotments will be sent out on July 1st, just as the first May payments began on June 1st. Relatives and dependents of the insured men should remember that the payments for any month can not be mailed out sooner than the first day of the succeeding month.

An official report to Congress by the United States Trade Commission reveals the fact that while the great mass of the people of the country were busy in their efforts to win the war, clever and unscrupulous greedmongers were just as busy manipulating their affairs so as to rob both the Government and the people. While many normally greedy concerns have supported the Government in splendid fashion since the declaration of war, many others, incapable of honesty and fair dealing, have continued in the same old way to garner in the profits without regard to the methods employed. Conspicuous among these profiteers may be mentioned the big meat packers of the country. This latest exposure, however, will likely result in legislation that will put a stop to their manipulations.

For truth in advertising and for better business methods and honest dealing in every community, is the standard of efficiency announced by the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World now holding its session in San Francisco. With this aim every worker and citizen is in hearty accord, and it points to a better and more healthy tone in business life to thus find emphasized the very things regarding which most people have found fault with big and little business the country over. After all, the world is growing better, and nothing endures or can be built except upon the rock of justice and morality. Modern business realizes this more and more, and we hope to realize the day when truth and fair dealing in business will be the only stepping-stone to success.

WIT AT RANDOM

Al Dixon had as a pet, a few days ago, a gold-fish which he kept in a glass jar in his summer home at San Rafael.

The fish has since disappeared, and Dixon is much mystified.

"I don't believe in spooks," says Al. "but for the life of me I can't understand how the goldfish disappeared right under my very nose. One of the boys brought in a rather large bass and put it in the bowl with the goldfish. A second later he called out: 'Uncle Al, the goldfish is gone!' Sure enough, it was."

Too bad that bass can't talk.—"Civil Service News."

Judge Fitzpatrick asked a witness in a shooting case how far he was from the scene of the crime when it occurred.

"Thirty-six and a half feet," was the answer.
"How can you tell so exactly?" queried the Judge.

The witness responded: "Because I measured it. I thought right away some fool judge would ask me about it."—"Civil Service News."

Young Tommy returned from school in tears and nursing a black eye.

"I'll pay Billy Dobbs off for this in the morning!" he wailed to his mother.

"No, no," she said. "You must return good for evil. I'll make you a nice jam tart, and you must take it to Billy and say: 'Mother says I must return good for evil, so here's a tart for you.'"

Tommy demurred, but finally consented. The next evening he returned in a worse plight and sobbed:

"I gave Billy the tart and told him what you said, and then he blacked my other eye, and says you're to send him another tart tomorrow."

—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

The woolly-headed Uncle Rasmus was accused of disturbing the peace. Officer Mort Rudolph explained it as follows:

"Your Honor, this man was running up and down the Mill River Road, waving his arms and yelling at the top of his voice, and otherwise raising the mischief, at half-past one in morning. The people of that district complained, and they had a perfect right to." The judge frowned at Rasmus, who didn't seem to be particularly worried.

"What do you mean by such unbecoming conduct?" his Honor demanded.

"Religion, Jedge," was the response.

"Religion! Are you a Holy Roller, or something like that? I have religion Rasmus, but I don't get up at midnight and tell everybody about it."

"Dat's des' de diffunce, Jedge. I ain't ershamed ob mine."—"Case and Comment."

A retired army officer tells of an army examiner who had before him a very dull candidate. The man proving, apparently, unable to make response to the most simple questions, the examiner finally grew impatient and, quite sarcastically, put this question:

"Let it be supposed that you are a captain in command of infantry. In your rear is an impassable abyss. On both sides of you there rise perpendicular rocks of tremendous height. In front of you lies the enemy, outnumbering you ten to one. What, sir, in such an emergency, would you do?"

"I think, sir," said the aspirant for military distinction, "I would resign."—"Harper's."

MISCELLANEOUS

TO MY BOY IN KHAKI.

By Wilbur Gildersleeve Warner.

(Pittsburgh "Christian Advocate.")

If you have the sand

To continue to stand

When everyone else lies down;

If you have the grit

That refuses to quit,

And smile while others frown;

If you have the nerve
That never will swerve
From the path that leads to the goal;
To stand for the right
In the thick of the fight,
When disaster is taking its toll;

If you have the might
To push on the fight
When companions are falling away;
If you have the grit
To keep doing your bit
Where the enemy has you at bay;

If you stand by your gun
When other men run,
And continue to fire at the foe
When you're hungry and sore,
And tired to the core,
And your very best movements are slow;

The world will confess
That you're a success
When you've proved that you're worthy the name.

To win in the strife
In the battle of life
A fellow must be "dead game."

If you stand like a rock .
'Mid the fierce battle-shock;
If you scorn to turn coward and run,
I'll say you're a chip from the family block,
A worthy descendant of ancestral stock,
And feel honored to call you my son.

MAN POWER.

We read much of man power these days; human power is a better term, because it emphasizes the fact that the women and children also constitute a great factor in this war. In the final victory every man, woman and child in America can and should have a part.

In comparing the man power of Germany with that of the United States, it must be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of the manual labor, of the man power, of the nation is performed, is exerted by the German women than by the women of America.

It is said that in peace times the women constituted 42 per cent of the agricultural and industrial labor of Germany. They work in the fields, in the factories, in the mines, at the very hardest and most laborious tasks, doing the work only done by men in this country. With a great proportion of the German men in the army, it is not improbable that women now constitute by far the larger half of German manual labor.

The women of the United States are nobly, unselfishly—manfully, one may say—bearing their share of the burdens of war. By the grace of God and the power and courage of America, the fate of the German women is not and will never be theirs. But it will be with their assistance and co-operation and their full assumption of the burdens and duties of the day that the United States is to exert its full power in ridding the world of that intolerable German kultur which makes brute soldiers of the men and slaves of the women.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Oakland Branch.

J. H. Cray......Secretary and Business Representative Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Prone Oakland 2547

Board Meeting, July 9, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Transfers deposited: R. S. Hawcroft, piano, organ, No. 47, Los Angeles; A. B. Clapp, drums, No. 325, San Diego; Arnold Krauss, violin, No. 47, Los Angeles.

Resigned: A. H. Malotte.

Dropped from the roll: A. A. Akounine, Jose Di Benedetto, Grace Dohn, W. H. Dufour, A. C. Panella.

Elder, The Younger.

A nine-pound boy has made his appearance in the home of "Jimmy" Elder, piano player at Tait's, and when last seen the proud father was exceedingly "chesty." Mother and babe are doing well. Thus do we ever recruit the ranks of our organization. No race suicide here.

At the last meeting of the union a communication was received from the California State Federation of Labor asking for our co-operation in securing the indorsement by candidates for office at the coming election of those measures which will help labor. The union meeting voted to comply with this request and the president was instructed to appoint a committee of five. He has appointed the following committee: A. L. Fourtner, chairman; V. O. Geoffrion, A. Dijeau, J. D. Hynes and J. F. Fitzgerald.

Musicians' Picnic.

Plans are complete for the annual picnic on July 18th. The parade will start from the Civic Center at 9:30 a. m. sharp, but members are asked to be on hand promptly at 9 o'clock as the usual photograph will be taken before the parade starts. This year of all years the committee wishes this to be a great success and hopes that the members will show the same interest as they have in previous years. Members will bring only their instruments, no uniform being required. Let's all get together and make this the greatest and most successful picnic in our history.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Bowen, Chas. A., 927 E. 23rd St., Oakland, Cal. Benedict, Edward, 169 25th Ave. Tel. Pacific 6033.

Cirelli, Frank P., Fetters Springs, Cal. Downie, J. D., 2118-D Brush St., Oakland. Girton, T. C., 1020 Post St. Tel. Franklin 5924;

and 1200 Market St. Tel. Market 112. Guerin, Art., Hotel Statler.

Kahler, Miss Nina, Hotel McAllister, Stockton,

Knobloch, H., Fresno, Cal. Lomonte, L., 6121 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. McGarvie, J. J., 312 Sanchez St.

Porep, George. Res. Phone, Alameda 838-J. Raymond, P. L., Y. M. C. A. Tel Kearny 3677. Smith, Gertrude, Glen Hotel. Tel. Franklin 175. Taylor, Thos., Revenue Agent, San Antonio, Tex. Walker, Mrs. L., 2203 Fannin St., Houston, Tex.

The following members have been fined 50 cents for failing to report their change of address to the office:

Walter J. Adams, Clara Bunn, Jose Di Benedetto, Mrs. Irma Falvey, Mrs. O. K. Green, Art Guerin, Arthur Hardt, Miss C. E. G. Hill, T. C.

Hunton, L. Lewis, A. H. Mallotte, Hazel Mc-Daniels, Ernie Melanson, Chris Nelson, Norman Pollard, Mary S. Ralph, Lee B. Scott, H. A. Smith, Miss Nettie Smith, E. A. Wolf, Alexander Wood.

Our member, Mrs. Josephine Marshall Fernald, has been selected to make addresses from time to time during the campaign by the War Camp Community Service of the War Department and Navy Department Commission. National head-quarters, New York.

PRISON LABOR FOR WAR WORK.

Committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the National Committee on Prison Labor appeared before President Wilson last Wednesday voicing their indorsement of a bill now pending before Congress authorizing the employment of prison labor for the production of war supplies and the purchase of the supplies by the Government. The growing demand for man-power as well as the new spirit of reforming prisoners by encouraging them to assume habits of industry and usefulness, unite in recommending this use of prisoners as a very desirable one at the present time.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR PART?

Today as never before it is most important that union workers shall purchase only union made merchandise. The matter of putting all the manufacturing of this country on a union basis is in the hands of trade unionists. It is up to us to consolidate our purchasing power behind the union label. How inconsistent are those who, while demanding the very best conditions for their own efforts, yet when it comes to spending their wages so earned will buy nonunion made articles, thereby helping to defeat the very ideals for which trades unionism is standing. We realize a great deal of this is done through thoughtlessness, and we must think more about the subject and do our bit for the cause of labor. It does not cost more

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J. L. RUDDICK

E. RUBBELL

ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL

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JOHN SCHIPILLITTI

JOHN SCHIPILLITTI

JOHN SCHIPILLITTI

J. P. SEARCH

J. H. SELTENRICH

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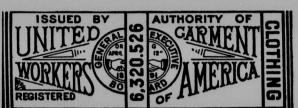
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Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---

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SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAM.

The vigorous campaign carried on in this country for health insurance has induced the American Federation of Labor to take steps toward investigating the propaganda. Accordingly, at the meeting of the Federation at St. Paul in June, the following resolutions were referred to the Executive Council:

"Whereas, During the past few years great efforts have been made to obtain the approval and support of organized labor to a scheme for social health insurance, promoted by persons and organizations who have no affiliation with the labor movement; and

"Whereas, Owing to the intensive and costly campaign which the promoters of this scheme have carried on during the past two years, at one time seeking to have this legislation adopted in twenty-eight different States, suspicion has been aroused that this scheme is supported by those who, for years, have sought to disrupt and retard the cause of the workers; and

"Whereas, The Executive Council, in their report submitted to this Convention, have pointed out the necessity of investigating this matter;

"Whereas, We believe that the best interests of the trade union movement demands that an immediate investigation be made of this subject in order that the workers may be authoritively advised of the benefits or dangers of this scheme and the advisability of supporting or rejecting it; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to make an immediate investigation of this question and to point out its dangers or benefits with its recommendations thereon as soon as possible, and the Executive Council is further instructed to ascertain, if possible, what are the financial resources of the persons and organizations promoting this scheme and what relation they may have with those interests who are opposed to the best interests of the labor movement; and be it further

"Resolved, That the report of the Executive Council on this subject and its recommendations thereon be printed in the 'American Federationist' when completed."

The outcome of this investigation will be awaited with interest in California because we are to vote at the November election on an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to put the plan in operation in this State.

REFUSED TO DISAGREE.

The Labor Council, at its meeting Friday night, refused to indorse a resolution opposing the proposed agreement between the city and the United Railroads for the joint use of the United Railroads' tracks west of the Twin Peaks Tunnel.

VACANCIES ON COMMITTEE.

The following vacancies on the organizing committee were reported to the Labor Council at the last regular meeting, July 5, 1918: O. F. Donnelly, John Mooney, Wm. Stewart. Nominations to fill the vacancies will be made this evening.

Y. M. C. A. DRIVE FOLLOWS 4TH LOAN.

Announcement has been made by International Secretary John R. Mott that a campaign for a \$112,000,000 fund for the Y. M. C. A. war work will begin immediately after the Fourth Liberty Loan. The entire army canteen service will be taken over by the Y. M. C. A. and opportunity given for a great number of men over the draft age to serve in France.

The union label tends to make strikes unnecessary by making compliance with union conditions an advantage to business.

According to the Anti-Saloon League, This War Is Not Being Run Just Right

Our boys "over there" are permitted too much liberty as regards personal indulgence. Their commanders, concentrating every energy and every resource at their command upon the work in hand, appear to have overlooked the danger incurred in permitting them occasionally to quaff a glass of wine or beer. Not that drunkenness is by any means common; on the contrary sobriety obtains among all ranks, high and low. This is freely admitted in the report of clergymen recently returned from abroad whither they had been sent on a tour of inspection by the Anti-Saloon League. Sections of their report have appeared in the New York "Sun," from which we quote:

"The American military and naval forces in Europe," says the report, "are a splendid body of men. Taking them as a whole, they are so clean, so sober and so efficient that they bring a feeling of pride to every American who sees them and who knows the record they are making. . . ."

But to be sober, morally clean, and efficient, is not enough! Not for the purposes of the Anti-Saloon League. Neither our forces on land nor on sea shall longer be permitted to demonstrate in themselves that men may respect the decencies of life, resisting whatever of demoralization there may be in their environment, meeting every test, shirking no duty, and yet enjoy a glass of beer or wine. This state of affairs is bad for Prohibition propaganda, now so active at home, and must cease!

Our gallant men haven't played quite fair with the Dry propagandists; they have disappointed them, and incidentally have given an all-fired jolt to their philosophy. Therefore must they be deprived of a privilege enjoyed by their British, French, Belgian and Italian comrades.

The report goes on:

". . . General order No. 77 should be strengthened at once by striking out the exemption as to light wines and beer, and prohibiting the purchase, possession or acceptance as a gift of all kinds of intoxicating liquors. It should also be made applicable to the Navy as well as the Army. . . "

This amounts to a demand—and the League never speaks but that it demands—that its recommendation shall set aside the judgment of the United States military authorities abroad who issued this general order No. 77 permitting our soldiers and sailors (under stringent regulations, of course) to drink light wines and beer, but forbidding the use of strong liquors.

In no other country at war are clerical or other busybodies permitted so to interfere with military regulations or military leadership!

Here the patience—or supineness, as one pleases—of the public is traded upon by social theorists who, in the words of the New York "Times," regard the war against alcohol as of more importance than the war against Germany!

(Y-5) (Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League.)

San Francisco Labor Council

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday, July 5, 1918. Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers-Secretary O'Connell and Treasurer McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes-Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials-Electrical Workers-John Clarke, Geo. Flatley, Thos. C. Robbins, Wm. P. Stanton, Geo. A. Walsh. Moving Picture Operators -A. F. Howell, Peter Boyle. Warehousemen and Cereal Workers-Thos. Blight, J. J. Murphy, Nick Kramer, P. Burkett, V. Lahaney, E. Newman, Dave Chambers. Steam Fitters No. 590—T. A. Reardon, A. G. Atwood, J. J. Kenny, G. L. Hardenbrook, Thos. Druhan. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95-Carl Carlson. Sugar Workers -Jos. Riddle, F. Roesch, G. Perrone, J. D. Magner. Stationary Firemen-Jas. Coulsting, John Faulkner, Dennis Foley. Delegates seated.

Communications-Filed-From the S. F. Scottish Thistle Club, invitation and complimentary tickets to attend its thirty-seventh annual gathering on the 4th of July. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, thanking Council for its assistance in the settlement of the matter with Prager's company. From Senator Phelan, with reference to the Randall amendment. From the Secretary to the President, acknowledging receipt of telegram with reference to the Randall amendment. From the Treasury Department, with reference to resolutions from Carpenters No. 483, Barbers No. 148.

Referred to Executive Committee - From Cooks' Union, requesting Council to levy a boycott on the Mead Co., Inc. Wage scale and agreement of Paste Makers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Butchers No. 508.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee-From Congressman Nolan, with reference to the Borland amendment. Communication from the Chicago Federation of Labor enclosing copy of resolutions adopted by said body, expressive of the aid rendered the packing-house employees by the Honorable Francis J. Heney. Moved that the resolutions be printed in the "Labor Clarion." Carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Honorable Franci J. Heney, of California, in his intelligent and fearless investigation of the packing industry of the United States, developed evidence which was an immense factor in securing the righteous decision rendered by Honorable Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the case of the packing-house employees versus their employers, and thus aided in bringing happier conditions into the lives of approximately a million of his fellow-citizens;

"Whereas, His co-operation with the counsel for the packing-house workers was intelligent, whole-souled and helpful in the highest degree; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, extends a vote of thanks to the Honorable Francis J. Heney for the splendid service which he rendered the packing-house workers directly, and the cause of organized labor everywhere, and that a copy of this resolution be engrossed and sent to Mr. Heney, and that copies thereof be sent to the central bodies of all labor organizations on the Pacific Coast.

Reports of Unions-Brewery Workers-The American Federation of Labor has instructed the Brewery Workers to organize Yeast and Vinegar Workers; also of the attempts to organize these men locally. Post Office Clerks-Postal appropriation bill signed by President; thanks Council for its support. Electrical Work-

ers No. 151-July 21st will be Electrical Workers' day at Neptune Beach; proceeds for the benefit of the telephone operators. Shoe Clerks -Held a celebration at Neptune Beach and received poor treatment from management. Beer Bottlers-Soft Drink Workers organizing progressing; intend to organize all of them shortly. Sailmakers-Have indorsed resolutions adopted by Council relative to Red Cross assessment. Federal Civil Service Employees-Reported that the raise received by their members was very small; donated \$10 for tobacco fund. Moving Picture Operators-Requested information relative to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Letter Carriers-Received an increase in wages; thanked Council for its assistance; donated \$5 for the tobacco fund. Cooks -Requested a demand for House Card in restaurants. Commercial Telegraphers - International Union has ordered a strike on Western Union for Monday morning; want the moral support of labor.

Label Section-Minutes ordered printed in "Labor Clarion." Also held a fine boost meeting on Wednesday evening.

Executive Committee-On the request of Elevator Operators' Union for a boycott on certain furniture firms, a sub-committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting between the contending parties. In the matter of the pending wage scale of the Laundry Workers, a subcommittee was appointed to assist in negotiating same. In the matter of the request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott, the matter was laid over until Brother Desepte returns from the East. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee-Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from the United Leather Workers' Union No. 72, and recommended its delegates be seated; concurred in.

Labor Day Committee - Recommended the holding of a parade, literary exercises and a grand ball in the evening on Labor Day, September 2, 1918. Recommendations concurred in.

Auditing Committee-Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business-Report of Law and Legislative Committee on the proposed agreement between the city and the United Railroads for the joint operation of certain tracks and rights of way for street car transportation west of Twin Peaks Tunnel. After using all means of investigation at hand, your committee is unable to make a definite recommendation in the matter. Moved to concur in the report of committee; amendment to accept the agreement without the paying of a bonus to the U. R. R. Amendment lost; motion carried.

Report of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention-Delegate Reardon made a verbal report of the proceedings of the convention, and, on behalf of the Council, President Haggerty thanked Delegate Reardon for his services at said convention.

New Business-Moved that the Secretary be instructed to wire our Representatives in Congress that this Council was in favor of the Government taking over the telegraph systems, and that Congress remain in session until this legislation is enacted; carried.

Receipts-\$311.50. Expenses-\$335.23. Council adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted, WM. T. BONSOR,

Secretary pro tem. P. S.-Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the union label in her heart, woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation.

Orpheum O'FARRELL STREET Bet. Powell and Stockton MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

LAST WEEK

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT

"La Dame aux Camelias" (Camille)

In Conjunction With

A GREAT NEW SHOW

MAYO & LYNN, A Racy Conversation; LILI PETSCHINKOFF, The World Famous Violiniste; RUTH BUDD, The Girl with the Smile; BRODEAN & SILVERMOON in "The Canine Contortionist"; MARION WEEKS, The Dainty Little American Coloratura; EDDIE CARR & CO., "The New Office Boy"; E. CHARLES BENSEE & FLORENCE BAIRD in "Songiflage"; ALLIED NATIONS OFFICIAL WAR FILM.

a Market 5725

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A BERTILLION They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter 745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

CARHARTT OVERALLS

FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF TRUE UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

The Superior Court for San Francisco has granted this Corporation permission to change its name to The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society and the Superintendent of Banks and Secretary of State have issued the necessary certificates authorizing this to be done. As soon as these proceedings are legally effective, the change will be immediately made, of which our depositors, stockholders and the public generally will be duly advised.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(An American Corporation chartered by the State of California in 1868)

526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.

Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and Seventh Ave. Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Special Meeting Held July 3, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Fitzgerald, with all officers present but Kirby, Torrence and Mahoney.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Bill Posters and Billers for John Berry; Cooks No. 44 for Albert McGown; Furniture Handlers No. 1 for P. C. Hanson and Jos. Ganion; Press Assistants No. 33 for Eugene Gibson, vice Richard Jones; Pile Drivers No. 77 for John La Torres and Hugh Waters; Upholsterers No. 28 for F. E. Silva. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From Waitresses' Union No. 48, stating that their records show that they have paid May dues; referred to secretary-treasurer. From the McGregor Paper Co., thanking the Label Agent for list of union printers, and that they would get in touch with them relative to handling union-made paper; filed.

Reports of Unions-Shoe Clerks will hold their outing at Neptune Beach, July 4th, for the purpose of raising funds for the Daylight Buying Campaign. Press Feeders report that they protested at the last meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council on Section 5 of the new contract which states that no member can work for any printer unless that firm belongs to the Franklin Printing Association; delegate from Typographical Union stated at this time that the matter would be handled by the union he was representing. Grocery Clerks report that they are organizing the women working in all classes of grocery stores and would request a demand for the monthly button of the union. Office Employees endeavoring to organize Foster & Kleiser Company.

Label Agent—Still working on restaurants using non-union bread, and has induced some to change to union bread. Reports that the Bulletin Board is filling up, but has several spaces left. Endeavoring to have the Board of Education print a new electrical textbook in a union shop.

Installation of Officers—The following delegates were installed as officers for the ensuing term: President, G. G. Kidwell; Vice-President, H. B. Harpold; Recording Secretary, W. G. Desepte; Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Plato; Sergeant at Arms, M. E. Kirby; Trustees, J. P. Sorensen, A. D. Severance; Agitation Committee, Peter Barling, T. J. Mahoney, Patrick O'Brien; Label Agent, E. G. Buehrer.

New Business—Motion made and seconded to have the Label Section represented in the Labor Day parade. Amended to refer to Agitation Committee to report at next meeting, also to see that the regalia and other paraphernalia bear the union label or are made under union conditions. Amendment carried.

At this time President Kidwell addressed the meeting as to the aims and objects of this special meeting and called upon Brother Sorensen, who made the motion for this meeting to give his ideas on the agitation for the label, card and button. Suggests an honor button or badge for person who can display the most labels. The chair then called upon some of the invited guests. Supervisor Hynes, delegate from Musicians' Union, claims that those who do not buy and wear union label goods are the biggest employers of non-union labor and believes that a member should be disciplined and fined if he does not live up to the solemn obligation he pledged himself to when initiated as a member of organized labor. W. T. Bonsor, secretary of the Anti-Jap Laundry League and delegate from the Office Employees' Union, stated that he knew the Label Section was doing good work and also believes members should be fined for violation of their obligation. Miss Mae Cum-

mins, secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, also stated that the Label Section was doing good work, but was here to get new ideas for her own benefit. Brother E. T. Zant, member of the Organizing Committee and delegate from Carpenters No. 483, doesn't believe in coercion and says that when a great agitation for unionism is on, then there is more demand for the label; also to try to educate new members just initiated by label talks. R. H. Baker, secretary and delegate from Barbers' Union, believes that after a person has taken an obligation to do and live up to certain things, his conscience should tell him that he is doing wrong when he patronizes a non-union place or buys a nonunion article; claims that union-made goods are as good and often superior to non-union goods. James Mullen, editor of the "Labor Clarion" and delegate from the Typographical Union, thought that the main thing for unions to do was to try and get their membership to attend their meetings; that thousands of members of organized labor do not know anything of the principles and purposes of organized labor; for that reason, believes more can be turned to believe in unionism by persuasion than by any "big stick" method. Suggests that small cards be printed bearing the words "Do you know that when you buy non-union goods you employ non-union labor?" This card to be handed to the person having any non-union made articles on them. Brother Hollis, delegate from the Typographical Union, stated that the Allied Printing Trades Label has done a great deal for the printing trades unions, but was only attained through persistent demand and advertising, and believes that the best and surest

President Kidwell at this time thanked the speakers in behalf of the Label Section, and said that their ideas and points of view would be considered.

Brother Baker moved that a monthly synopsis of the meetings be sent to the delegates, to be read at their local meetings. Motion seconded. Amended to lay over to next meeting. Amendment to amendment to refer to Agitation Committee. Both amendments were lost and the original motion carried.

Secretary Desepte stated that he was compelled to go East next week and wanted to be excused for the next meeting of the Label Section; same granted.

Receipts—Dues, \$15.00; billboard, \$12.50; per capita tax, \$30.55.

Bills—G. J. Plato, \$12.00; W. G. Desepte, \$11.00; M. E. Kirby, \$1.00; E. G. Buehrer, \$2.50; hall rent, \$8.00; "Labor Clarion," \$1.30; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$25.00; The Outdoor Advertiser, \$3.00; G. W. Watson Co., \$14.50.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11 p. m. to meet Wednesday, July 17th.

"Demand the label, card and button."
Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE,
Recording Secretary.

DEATHS.

The following deaths of members of San Francisco unions have been reported during the past week: Axel E. Hansen, James Wood and John S. Franklin of the riggers and stevedores, Annie Wilson of the laundry workers, Fred E. Clarke and John J. Dykeman of the marine engineers, Frank Young of the painters, Charles Paulson of the millmen, Henry A. Pfann of the cigarmakers, Thomas A. Prior of the sheet metal workers, Thomas Watt of the sailors, George A. Buckley of the boilermakers.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.



SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor.

CARHARTT OVERALLS





*SWISS

WATCHMAKERS

For \$1.00 We Clean Any Kind of Watch and Guarantee Corect Time For 2 Years

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC. Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Omega Watches. Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavaliers, Brooches and Stick Pins,

ERNEST STEFFEN CO.

2146 Mission Street, Corner Sycamore Ave., Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Tomple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets, FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary. Telephone Park 7797.



LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype and Intertype.
†Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.

| is | Ashbury Heights Advance. *Barry, Jas. H. Co | |
|---|---|------------------|
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance | 1672 Haight |
| (7) | *Barry, Jas. H. Co1 | 122-1124 Mission |
| (82)
(73) | *Belcher & Phillips | 515 Howard |
| (14) | Ben Franklin Press | 140 Second |
| (196)
(69) | Brower & Co. Marcus | 346 Sansome |
| (3) | *Brunt, Walter N | 766 Mission |
| (220) | Calendar Printing Co. | 739 Market |
| (220)
(176) | *California Press | 340 Sansome |
| (71) | Canessa Printing Co | 708 Montgomery |
| (71)
(87)
(39)
(42)
(179)
(18)
(46) | *Collins, C. J3358 | Twenty-second |
| (42) | Cottle Printing Co3262 | Twenty-second |
| (18) | Eagle Printing Company | 59 McAllister |
| (46) | Eastman & Co | 220 Kearny |
| 62 5 | Eureka Press, Inc | 440 Sansome |
| (146) | Excelsior Press | 238 Eighth |
| (101) (203) | *Franklin Linotype Co | 509 Sansome |
| (75)
(17) | Gille Co | 818 Mission |
| (190) | Griffith. E. B | 545 Valencia |
| $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 27 \end{pmatrix}$ | Guedet Printing Co | 344 Kearny |
| (127) | *Halle, R. H | 261 Bush |
| (20) | Hancock Bros | 47-49 Jessie |
| (158)
(60) | *Hinton. W. M | 259 Natoma |
| (150) | *International Printing Co | 880 Jackson |
| (168) | Tacky I | 534 Jackson |
| (227)
(108) | Levison Printing Co | 1540 California |
| (84) | Liberty Press | 2305 Marinosa |
| (135) | Lynch, J. C | 3390 Eighteenth |
| (28) | †Majestic Press | 315 Hayes |
| (37)
(95) | *Martin Linotype Co | .215 Leidesdorff |
| (68) | Mitchell & Goodman | 363 Clay |
| | Monarch Printing Co | 1216 Mission |
| (48) | Morris & Sheridan Co | 343 Front |
| (80) | McLean, A. A | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (208) | *Neubarth & Co., J. J | 25 Jessie |
| (32) | *Norton, R. H | 5716 Geary |
| (104) (81) | •Pernau Publishing Co | .565 Commercial |
| (88) | *Pernau Publishing Co *†Polyglot Printing Co118 †Progress Printing Co | Columbus Ave |
| (143) | †Progress Printing Co | 516 Mission |
| (34) | Rautar Bros | 512 Valencia |
| (64)
(61) | Richmond Banner, The Rincen Pub. Co | 320 Sixth Ave. |
| (26) | Roesch Co., LouisFiftee | nth and Mission |
| (66) | Roycrott Press | 461 Bush |
| (83)
(145) | Samuel Printing Co | 16 Larkin |
| (58) | Severance-Roche Co | 1733 Mission |
| (6) | Shannon-Conmy Printing Co | 509 Sansome |
| (15) (125) | Simplex System Co | 136 Pine |
| (29) | Standard Printing Co | 147-151 Minna |
| (63) | *Telegraph Press | 69 Turk |
| (49) | Stockwitz Printing Co *Town Talk Press | 1212 Turk |
| (187) (52) | | |
| (177) | | |
| (138) | Wagner Printing Co | 1105 Mission |
| (35) | Wale Printing Co | |
| (36) | West End Press | .2436 California |
| (51) | Widup, Ernest F | 1133 Mission |
| (106) | WILCOX & CO | 320 First |
| (44) (76) | *Williams Printing Co | 774 Market |
| (112) | Wobbers, Inc | 64 Elgin Park |
| (38) | *West Coast Publishing Co | 30 Sharon |
| | | |

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

| (128) | Barry, Edward & Co215 Leidesdorff |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| (205) | Bowman & Plimley343 Front |
| (191) | Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co442 Sansome |
| (224) | Foster & Futernick Company560 Mission |
| | Houle, A. L. Bindery Co509 Sansome |
| | Ingrisch, Louis L340 Sansome |
| | Levison Printing Co1540 California |
| | Malloye, Frank & Co251-253 Bush |
| | McIntyre, John B440 Sansome |
| | Pernau Publishing Co |
| | Slater, John A147-151 Minna |
| | Stumm, E. C675 Stevenson |
| (168) | Thumler & Rutherford117 Grant Ave. |
| | |

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co............580 Howard

PRESSWORK.

| (134) 111 | dependent | Press | Room | .348A | Sansome |
|----------------------|-------------|--------|------|-------|--------------------|
| (103) Ly
(122) Pe | riodical Pr | ess Ro | oom | 330 | Jackson
Sansome |

RUBBER STAMPS.

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

TICKET PRINTERS.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

| (197) | Acme Photo-Engraving Co259 Minna |
|-------|--|
| (201) | Bingley, Photo-Engraving Co573 Mission |
| (97) | Commercial Art Eng. Co53 Third |
| (204) | Commercial Photo & Engraving Co 563 Clay |
| (202) | Congdon, Harry R311 Battery |
| (198) | S. F. Photo-Engraving Co215 Leidesdorff |
| (209) | Salter Bros |
| (199) | Sierra Art and Engraving343 Front |
| (207) | Western Process Engraving Co 76 Second |

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros......140 Second

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.... 509-515 Howard (26) Roesch Co., Louis......Fifteenth and Mission

MATLERS

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

| (11) | *Call and Post, The New Mtgmy. and Jessie |
|-------|---|
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance1672 Haight |
| (139) | *Bien. S. F. Danish-Norwegian 340 Sansome |
| (121) | *†California Democrat.Cor. Annie and Jessie |
| | |
| (123) | *†L'Italia Daily News118 Columbus Ave. |
| (41) | Coast Seamen's Journal |
| (25) | *Daily News340 Ninth |
| (94) | *Journal of CommerceCor. Annie and Jessie |
| (21) | Labor Clarion16th and Capp |
| (141) | *La Voce del Popolo641 Stevenson |
| | |
| (57) | *Leader, The643 Stevenson |
| (39) | *Mission Enterprise3358 Twenty-second |
| (144) | Organized Labor1122 Mission |
| (156) | Pacific Coast Merchant 423 Sacramento |
| (61) | *Recorder, The643 Stevenson |
| (39) | *Richmond Record, The5716 Geary |
| (7) | |
| 3003 | Star, The1122-1124 Mission |
| (38) | *Vestkusten. Swedish30 Sharon |
| | |

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.

Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Co. St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.

United Cigar Stores.

White Lunch Cafeteria

H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

A brief summary of some of the achievements of the International Typographical union during the last fiscal year are shown in a pamphlet recently issued by President M. G. Scott. It is announced that 4081 members of the union and 656 apprentices are in war service with United States and Canadian forces, but it is said that the reports from subordinate unions are incomplete. To June 20th the number of soldier members reported killed on the battlefields of France or who have died in service since the beginning of the war was 77. More than \$23,000 has been paid by the union to relatives of soldier members whose lives have been given to their country. The executive council of the International has invested \$90,000 in Liberty Bonds and subordinate unions and the general membership have subscribed for more than \$3,000,000 in those bonds. During the year \$354,020 was paid out in old age pensions to 1501 members and \$312,426 was paid in death benefits. The expense of maintaining the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, including improvements, was \$167,626, while \$1237 covers last year's total expenditures for strikes authorized by the International Typographical Union. Every dollar expended by the International Union for its beneficial features is paid by its own members in the form of regular dues and assessments. No contributions are solicited from any one.

The Los Angeles "Morning Tribune" suspended publication on the Fourth of July. A statement made by the owner, Edwin Earle, was to the effect that the suspension was due to war economies and that the paper might be resurrected after the war is over. Several former San Francisco printers held positions on the "Tribune." There is no information at hand telling the exact number of persons thrown out of employment, but with the present activity in the printing industry it is altogether probable that most of the force will find other employment without trouble.

Harry Johnston, San Francisco's delegate to the Scranton convention of the International Typographical Union, with Mrs. Johnston, left for the East last Sunday morning. It is their intention to visit many points of interest while on the way to the convention city. Stops were planned for Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Niagara Falls. After the convention adjourns, they will visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, returning to this city by way of the Canadian Northwest.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. In addition to routine business, the annual election of officers will take place. The financial report of the secretary-treasurer will show the society to be in a most healthy financial condition, in fact with resources the greatest in its history. The pictures of members in the service of the United States will be shown on the screen at this meeting.

Copies of "The Squawk," a small monthly magazine, issued in interest of the members of the 635th Aero Squadron, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Richmond, Va., have been received at headquarters. The publication is sent out under the editorial and business management of C. W. Edwards, formerly a member of the Wobber chapel and for some months past carried on No. 21's "Roll of Honor."

A communication from Sergeant Fred F. Bebergall says that he arrived back at Fort Riley after a pleasant journey and that he is once more drilling the new recruits sent to that station,

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple. Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's effice and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at eall of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 66.

Alasks Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay amhait Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

sted Carpenters No. 1-Meet alternate Fridays, Building

malgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Trades Temple.

Trades Temple.

Modernate Mondays, Building

Malgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building

gamated Carpenters No. 5—Most alternate Mondays, Building gamated Carpenters No. 5—Most alternate Mondays, Building

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadoro. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggars Messemgers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Gap.

Bakars No. 24—Most 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Gapp.
Bakers No. 124—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.
Bakers Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbors—Meet first and 2d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Barienders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:80; other Mondays in evening at 1085 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East.
Heary Eunteman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

117 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor

Templa, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple,

Sixteenth and Capp.

Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market, Boot and Shee Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Bettle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at head-quarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Guerrere, room Makers—Most 3d Teesday, utshers No. 118—Most Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

Capp.

Butchers No. 568 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. B. Avenus.

Carpenters No. 23—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 364—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1632—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 657—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cemet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, Sixtemeth and Capp.

teenth and Capp.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Chauffeurs No. 385, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 3d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixos, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.

Commedition Readow. W. Commedition Readow.

ofers No. 25-Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building

Cooks' Helpers--Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 coats No. 44—Most 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.

Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia, Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia, Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart, Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 2d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Operators Mo. 2—Meet 1st and 2¢ Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Poterntion of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.
Feundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay,
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 24 and 4th Fridays, Building Trades

arment Cutters—Meet 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Six-teenth and Capp.

arment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

See Appliance and Steve Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlagg, Secretary.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Most 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Glove Werkers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Gapp. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 2rd Saturdays, Labor Temples

-Most 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades To

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission. Hoisting Engineers No. 58—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth Trades Temple.

iorseshoers—Meet IR and out and Capp.

cospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

Cousesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building

and 3rd Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Laber Temple, Bixteenth and Capp.
Iron. Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, \$ p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladles' Garment Workers No. 3—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner
Laumdry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantal, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades

Marine Firemen. Otters and Water Tenders-West Tuesdays Se Co

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth
and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdrys, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple,
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades emple. ders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Six-

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Moring Picture Operaters, Local No. 162—Meet 3d and 4th Thursdays,
10 a.m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight,
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight,
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple,
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters,
Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Phote Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays;

Flote Engravers No. 3—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 68—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Mentgomery. Room 229.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mendays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks Club, 32 Turk.

Retail Clerks Club, 32 Turk.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks Club, 32 Turk.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.

Sallors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple. Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Shet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades

Temple.

Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Stage Employees—68 Haight. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

Stationary Firement—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays,
Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 599—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Falundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays,
Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth
and Capp.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.

switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 50—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

Teamsters—Meet Thuredays: headquarters, 538 Bryant.

Teamsters—Meet Thuredays: headquarters, 538 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Miss M.

Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical Ne. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 526 Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Are.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 1095 Market.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Vieet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple.

O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.

Water Workers—Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary te Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, La-

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays. Le-bor Semple, Sinteenth and Capp. Anti-Jan Laundry Lengue-\$12-14 Angle Bldg. Sixteenth and Mi

VOTES HALF A DOLLAR INCREASE.

The Board of Public Works, with the approval of the public utilities committee of the Board of Supervisors, has voted to grant fifty cents a day increase to the employees working for the Municipal Railway. This affects platform men, car repairers and trackmen. The increase goes into effect immediately as the earnings of the municipal system for the last month have proven sufficient to take up the slack which threatened to face the road unless its receipts were materially increased. The new extensions have increased by about ten thousand dollars a month the gross receipts, thus warranting the increase without impairing the net profits accruing from operation of the system. We can both build extensions and raise the wages of the men to keep pace with the increased cost of living, which facts speak volumes for municipal ownership of street railroads.

WITTEN W. HARRIS FOR CONGRESS.

The many friends of Witten W. Harris, Assemblyman from Bakersfield and editor of the "Union Labor Journal" of that city, will be glad to hear that he is a candidate for Congressman in the Seventh District to succeed Denver S. Church. Mr. Harris is a well known figure in the California labor movement, having served for many years as a member of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, and one of labor's staunchest champions in the State Assembly. He is opposed for the nomination at the primary election by Assemblyman Henry Hawson of Fresno, a man of reactionary record and tendencies.

GOING TO CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Federal Service Employees' Union No. 1 of San Francisco has elected Daniel S. Looney and C. F. Hutchinson delegates to attend the convention of the international union to convene in Chicago September 9, 1918.

PATTERN MAKERS ON STRIKE.

St. Louis employers refusing to concede an advance demanded by Pattern Makers' Union of 15 cents per hour and a 44-hour week, they ceased work. The strike involves all the shops in the city.

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Business?

If you do, put the UNION LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

WE CLOSE AT 9 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY NIGHTS



We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., in order to give our clerks shorter hours.

It is Up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before 9 O'Clock on Saturday Night.

We Do Expert Repairing PHILADELPHIA SHOE GO

"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"

825 MARKET ST STOCKTON 525

WE GIVE

GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

IRON TRADES TO NEGOTIATE.

The Iron Trades Council has notified the United States Shipping Board that it will request the California Metal Trades Association and California Foundrymen's Association to enter negotiations to readjust the wage agreement on the basis of a higher wage to meet increased cost of living. This procedure was conceded in the agreement rendered by the Shipping Board in its decision granting the workers at the shipyards an increased wage. The Shipping Board stipulated that on July 1st the workers might ask for a further increase if they could show that the cost of living has further increased.

Y. M. C. A. WANTS MEN.

To enable it to take over the United States Army canteen service, the Y. M. C. A. is recruiting men for employment overseas. All the men accepted must be over draft age and under 50 years. Those will be preferred who have a knowledge of mechanical trades and are able to act as chauffeurs and repairmen. Each applicant must pass a physical examination and take out insurance; board, uniform and transportation will be free. Good wages will be paid and military rating corresponding to ranks in the army given to all who enlist for this service.

SCHWAB LETS HUGE CONTRACT.

The Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland was awarded, on July 5th, a \$36,000,000 contract by the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the construction of twenty-two big freighters. Ten will be cargo boats, with a deadweight carrying capacity of 9400 tons, and twelve will be oil tankers with a deadweight carrying capacity of 10,000 tons. Construction of three new slips and two fitting-out wharfs will enable the plant of the company to turn out 400,000 tons of shipping a year. The company has contracts for the building of fifty ships. Mr. Schwab complimented this company after Fourth of July launchings, by saying that out of 148 shipyards he had visited this showed the largest amount of fabricated detail in the yards.

NEGOTIATORS ELECTED.

After a spirited contest at Monday night's meeting of the Iron Trades Council, R. W. Burton, Frank C. Miller and Alec G. Atwood were elected to represent the affiliated membership in the negotiations with the employers for a readjustment of rates of wages by reason of increased cost of living. To secure increases it will be incumbent to show the real facts in connection with the alleged higher costs of living, and for that purpose the Department of Labor will make accessible the data and statistics recently gathered to facilitate the adjustment of this kind of controversies. Uniform rates of wages can be expected only if conditions in different localities average the same with respect to all the common necessities of life.

BURTON TO BE EMPLOYMENT CHIEF.

R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades Council, has been appointed manager of the Department of Labor employment offices soon to be opened in San Francisco and Oakland. The San Francisco office will be at Sixteenth street between Mission and Valencia streets, and the Oakland office at 926 Franklin street. The branch employment office in the Labor Temple will be discontinued.

TO PICNIC.

Unions of the bay district affiliated with the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers have arranged for an Electrical Workers' Day at Neptune Beach, July 21st. A programme of sports and a water carnival have been planned. The proceeds of the day will be placed in the treasury of the Telephone Operators' Union, Local No. 54A.

AGAINST ADJOURNMENT.

The Labor Council, at its meeting Friday night, adopted resolutions calling on the California delegation in Congress to use their influence in securing a postponement of the adjournment of Congress until such time as the President had been given authority to take over the telegraph lines of the country.

TRACY AT EUREKA.

George A. Tracy, president of Typographical Union No. 21, was the principal speaker at a Fourth of July mass meeting held by the labor movement in Eureka last week. It was a timberworkers' rally and the timberworkers were there in large numbers despite all counter attractions. Tracy's speech was impressive and to the point. He made it exceedingly clear that the only hope left open to the workingmen who desire better conditions is to organize. He pointed out how it is that achievements can be brought about by co-operation that cannot be attained individually.

By well chosen words, Tracy explained why and how labor should make use of the present conditions to fortify itself. He urged that workingmen should do everything which it is legitimate for workingmen to do at the present time, to fortify themselves against the stress and storm that lies ahead of them.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

Indefinite postponement of the strike of the telegraphers employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, called to begin July 8th, was agreed to July 6th between Secretary of Labor Wilson and S. J. Konenkamp. On the same date the House refused to agree to a recess and thus compelled the Senate to take up in earnest the legislation requested by the President and his advisers for authority to take over the telegraph and radio systems of the country for the period of the war.

The Western Union discharged a number of operators in the Southeastern States, and as a result members of the Telegraphers' Union walked out in numbers at a number of places, thereby greatly hampering the dispatch of business, especially at New Orleans, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Savannah and Oklahoma City.

DESEPTE OFF FOR CONVENTION.

Vice-President W. G. Desepte of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, has left San Francisco to attend the convention of the international union which opens at Cedar Point, Ohio, July 16th. He expects to be away three weeks, and upon his return he will take up in earnest the organization of grocery stores and grocerterias.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

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Good Eyesight Is

and we can supply both accurate timekeepers with Our Guarantee and Fair Prices, without the Fancy Profits, and with

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